

The contract which was concluded between the Directors of the Savannah Valley Railroad and President Raoul of the Georgia Central system in this city on last Friday and Saturday, sets at rest the doubts and fears which many of our citizens have entertained upon the subject of the completion of the Savannah Valley Railroad. The completion of the line from Anderson to McCormick's is to be undertaken by President Raoul at once, and is to be concluded within three years as the limit, though there is little doubt that the road will be running to Anderson by the first of September, 1886. Our people have worked faithfully, and done all that was in their power to compass this end, and it is a great relief to know that after the burdens we have assumed the benefits anticipated are to be enjoyed so soon. This contract assures to our growing city competition between two of the most extensive, progressive, independent and thoroughly successful railroad systems in the South, and assures thereby the future growth and prosperity of our city, and the development of the resources of one of the most valuable and fertile portions of our country and of the State. The confidence which has been displayed in the future of Anderson has not been misplaced. The recent management of the interests of Anderson in this road has been excellent. President Humphreys and Out-Brown, who were specially charged with the negotiation of the city of Anderson's subscription to the road, succeeded easily in placing our bonds at par, and close upon this President Humphreys negotiated the contract for building the road. The Savannah Valley road, which has been under contemplation for forty years, is now an assured fact, and the city of Anderson will now turn her attention to other developments necessary to keep pace with the wants and capacities of our business interests.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD TAX.

The communication of "Prep" last week, enquiring about the condition of the taxes on the Blue Ridge Railroad, sets some questions which our readers doubtless feel an interest in, and would like to know its exact status.

About five years ago the Blue Ridge Railroad belonged to the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, which was greatly embarrassed, and was being mismanaged to such a palpable extent that every person believed it would be sold out, and there was a desire in the up-country to have the old Blue Ridge Road completed. The editor of the INTELLIGENCER introduced in the Legislature a bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, the main features of which were to give to any company which would take and complete the road, two hundred and fifty convicts; an exemption for twenty years from State and county taxation, with a period of one year in which to begin the work, and three years after commencement in which to complete the road. The Air Line Road was then owned by a separate company, and it was believed with some assurance that if the bill passed as introduced, this company would take and build the road under its provisions. There were, however, enough theoretical moralists in the Legislature to defeat the grant of convicts, and the bill was passed with the other features, hoping that perhaps the exemption from taxation would suffice to secure the building of the road. In February, 1882, the time for the commencement of the work had expired and the Road had been sold to the Clyde Syndicate. They owned the Marysville and of the Road and also the North Eastern Road in Georgia, but had not then passed the Air Line.

Their engineers were sent over both roads to ascertain the cost of completing them, and the Legislature extended the time of beginning work for three years, in the hope that the exemption from taxation would induce them to take the original line. They afterwards leased the Air Line and adopted the North Eastern route.

The Act expired in February last, but the back taxes cannot be collected until next Fall at the regular time, as other taxes are collected. The last Legislature attempted to hasten the collection of this tax by repealing the Act which expired in February, but failed to provide for the collection of the tax before the usual time. The officers of the County are not remiss in their duty, but will act as promptly and as firmly as the law permits. The Act of the last Legislature, in the shape it was passed, was utterly useless and without value.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

It is stated that in reply to inquiries from several States concerning the taking of a semi-decennial census, the Secretary of the Interior has prepared a circular in which he quotes the Act of March 3, 1879, providing for the taking of such census. The circular states that if a semi-decennial census is made by State authorities, beginning on the first Monday in June, and the result reported to the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of September following, such States will be entitled upon requisitions of the government thereof to a sum equal to 50 per cent of the amount which was paid to the United States Supervisors and enumerators employed within such States or Territories in the taking of the last United States census. The scope of the census will be confined to the subjects of population, industry and mortality.

Under the provisions of this Act, it strikes us that it would be desirable for Governor Thompson to arrange at once to have the census of South Carolina taken, beginning on the first Monday in June, and reported to the Secretary of the Interior by the first Monday in September, as required by the Act of Congress. As our readers will doubtless remember the provisions of our Constitution are somewhat unfortunate, as apparently conflicting with the right of the

Governor to pursue the course herein suggested. Sec. 4, of Art. 2, provides that "An enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made" in 1870, and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed." The Legislature at its last session failed to pass the bill which this section of the Constitution requires, in as plain terms as the English language can convey. It, however, does not defeat the execution of the constitutional requirement, for the following section (5) of the same article provides that "If the enumeration herein directed shall not be made in the course of the year appointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the Governor to have it effected as soon thereafter as shall be practicable." The provision, therefore, is, that if the Legislature fail to have the enumeration made within the time provided by law, then the Governor shall have it done as soon thereafter as shall be practicable. Perhaps a strict literal construction of this section might require the Governor to delay action until next year, as the Legislature has the whole of the present year, under the Constitution, to have the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State made, but it is not absolutely certain that the census will not be taken under legislative enactment this year. The body has adjourned without providing for it, and does not meet again in time to have the enumeration made this year. The Legislature has no power to provide for the enumeration to be made next year; therefore, there can be no reasonable doubt that the census, if taken at all, must be taken under action by the Governor, either now or next year. The Legislature may differ upon the features of a particular bill, and fail to obey a provision of the Constitution, but we apprehend the Governor will not ignore his plain duty under the Constitution, and that the census will be taken under his direction. Then when shall it be done? The letter of the Constitution may indicate next year, but its spirit is that after the provision for the census to be taken every tenth year, is neglected to be executed, as soon as practicable the Governor shall have it taken. The failure to take it is now apparent.

It is now certain that the census will not be made this year, as provided in the Constitution, and that it will be incumbent on the Governor to act in the premises. The object of the Constitution is to have the census in every tenth year. If the Governor delays, it will defeat the very object of the Constitution. The failure to make the census in the time, is the source of the Governor's power and duty. The failure has already been made and the Governor will have to act, and the duty to act being now certainly fixed upon him, it seems to us that in view of the fact that immediate action by him would tend to the advantage of the State, by getting the greater part of the expense of the work defrayed by the general government, as well as the fact that the spirit and purpose of the Constitution would be carried out, it seems to us that the Governor should proceed at once to have the census taken in conformity to the Act of Congress, by which we would draw nearly a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the work.

In order, however, that there might be no failure in the matter, it would be well for Governor Thompson to apply to Secretary Lamar, to know if he would pay for a census taken under his direction. If so, the State would heartily approve the Governor in organizing the census work immediately. The Senate ought to have passed the House bill and provided for it last Winter. The Governor may, however, by proceeding now, remedy the matter and save the State a heavy expense next year.

President Cleveland has removed Mr. E. M. Brayton as Collector of Internal Revenue, and appointed Hon. D. F. Bradley, of Pickens, to succeed him. This is an excellent appointment, and will give general satisfaction to the people of the State. Col. Bradley will make an efficient and courteous officer.

The INTELLIGENCER has frequently urged on the citizens of Charleston, Aiken, Edgefield and Pickens, the desirability of combining the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad with the Savannah Valley from McCormick's to Smith's Store. It could have been easily done, and the only grading necessary to be done would have been about twenty-eight miles from Edgefield to McCormick's, twelve miles from Anderson to Smith's Store, three miles between that point and Pickens, and about five miles from Edgefield to Aiken. This grading of forty-eight miles would have given a road from Pickens to Aiken about one hundred and forty or fifty miles through a splendid country, and an independent shorter line to Charleston. State pride made us anxious to see the points named co-operate in securing this road. Charleston could easily have secured it by a subscription of fifty thousand dollars, and it would every year have added ten fold to the business of that city. But no interest was taken in the suggestion, and Anderson who had put her money into the Savannah Valley had too much plain and enterprise to stay dormant waiting for something to turn up, but was compelled by the mere matter of self-preservation to form an alliance which will forever, we fear, keep the trade of this section of this State away from Charleston. Our friends along the other line will succeed some time, we hope, in building their road, but we fear that it will in the future be lit; it has been ever since the new combination was made—it will take more money to pay the President's salary of five thousand dollars per annum than they can raise. We hope, however, that they may be more successful, and if so we will take pleasure in joining them by a connecting road at some convenient place. This would give to Anderson the advantages of three strong competing lines, and of course greatly benefit our city. Therefore we wish the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago road every success.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, now published, confirms the decision of the lower court that the State railroad commission has no power to regulate charges for freight shipped from Charleston to points in other States.

WHAT AUGUSTA THINKS ABOUT IT.

The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist says: For many years the building of a railroad through the Savannah river valley from Anderson to Augusta has been a pet project of the people along the line. The dream of people in Augusta. The completion of the Savannah Valley Railroad, so long desired, is now an assured success. Last night President Raoul passed through Augusta in his special car on his return from Anderson, where he had a meeting with the officers of the Savannah Valley road, and stated that he had closed the contract for the latter road and it would at once be hurried to completion. The Central road is steadily extending its system in South Carolina and this last addition to the chain will be a golden link for Augusta. The line extends from McCormick's to the Augusta & Knoxville Railroad, fifty-eight miles to Anderson, and traverses the river valley, the richest section of Carolina. President Humphreys, of the Savannah Valley road, accompanied President Raoul from Anderson to Greenwood. The latter seemed to be in exceedingly good humor and especially pleased at the "consummation of the agreement." He says work will be begun at an early day, and will be pushed steadily on to completion. The road will be ironed as rapidly as possible, and the crop of 1886 will be harvested on it. The fact that the line has already been graded with an exception of about eight miles, and an additional force of 75 convicts has just been put to work, and the grading is to be completed by June 1st. The straight road from Anderson to this place will open up country most valuable to the people of Augusta. The fact that its building is now certain is cause for congratulation to the merchants, and they will no doubt wish President Raoul hearty God-speed in his completion.

STILL PREDICTING.

The Greenville News says: The Anderson INTELLIGENCER is still in the predicting business, and proceeds to predict that Governor Thompson will be re-elected if he wishes to be and will have the votes of Greenville and Anderson in the State convention. He would depend on who his opponent might be, but we will not be so easily deceived. He is a man of business, and will continue to meet competition at the same old stand. Hearken therefore: Governor Thompson will not be re-nominated for governor, and will not receive the votes of Greenville or Anderson in the convention if he is a candidate.

All predictions subject to revision and going back many days ago. We honestly believe Governor Thompson could beat J. Hendrix McLane should that distinguished citizen appear before the convention. There are probably several other men in the State whom he could defeat without difficulty.

THE NEWS DOES NOT QUOTE US CORRECTLY.

We said nothing about Anderson County last week in connection with the next Governorship. We ventured an opinion on Edgefield and Greenville. Our contemporary is evidently no more careful about its quotations than about its predictions, and we apprehend the one will be found as erroneous as the other.

Asking a Pardon for Mr. Davis.

Some comment has been made on the report that the editor of the Meridian Mercury has forwarded to President Cleveland a petition for the pardon of Jefferson Davis, which petition, it is said, has been sent without consultation with Mr. Davis. Since the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, no pardons of a political nature have been issued by the executive, congress having exercised exclusive jurisdiction in this respect. The unvarying policy of congress has been to pass no act removing political disabilities in the absence of a personal petition to that effect. In the case of Mr. Davis, it has several times been contemplated by his friends to bring forward a relief bill, but the idea has after reflection been abandoned as impracticable.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

GAINEVILLE, TEX., April 24.—The most disastrous flood ever known in this vicinity visited Gaineville Wednesday night and continued with little abatement throughout Thursday. The Pecan and Elm creeks, which empty into Trinity River just below the city, rose with great rapidity in the darkness of the night. About 4 o'clock in the morning a number of houses in the bottoms were swept away, the occupants fleeing for their lives, leaving everything behind. One child was drowned, but there is reason to fear a loss of several other lives. From above the town three houses have been washed down the stream, and above the rush of water, cries of distress were plainly heard. The loss of live stock in the vicinity is very serious. The carcasses of horses, cows and sheep are passing by at frequent intervals. The engine house at the waterworks is submerged. The damage to the town is incalculable. The property along the river aggregated many thousands of dollars.

Backing Down.

The committee appointed by the Augusta Presbytery at its request of Dr. Woodward to examine into the charges of heresy against him, finished their conference Thursday evening in Augusta. They find nothing to sustain that point, and report that no prosecutors have appeared to prefer such charges. Dr. Woodward's letter intimated that there had been charges against him of this character. The committee disclaimed any reflection upon the action of the synod of Georgia which disagreed with Dr. Woodward upon his teachings of evolution last year. The resolution avowing that there was nothing in Dr. Woodward's conduct, calling for judicial proceedings, was voted by the committee as covering too much ground. Dr. Woodward is evidently determined to press the decision to its legitimate conclusion, and will probably carry the matter before the higher courts of the church. He gave notice that he would complain of the action of the committee to the synod of Georgia.

A Plague-Struck Town.

WILKESBORO, PENN., April 26.—A frightful epidemic prevailed at Plymouth has practically stopped all business in that town except at drug stores and undertaking establishments. Six deaths from typhoid malarial fever have taken place since yesterday, and nine funerals were held to-day. The whole town appears to be in mourning. At a meeting of the borough council last night the cause of the pestilence was fully discussed, and it was decided to clean the streets, alleys and back yards. Once when this work is accomplished a project for building sewers throughout the town will be submitted to a vote of the people. The work was done very early this morning, and a careful investigation, have notified the council that they were supplying pure, wholesome water, and that one chief cause of the epidemic was the large portion of the village was supplied with water from wells which had become polluted. A heavy shower fell in Plymouth and this morning early this morning and rain was falling clearing the streets, thus creating a more hopeful feeling. If the rain is followed by colder weather the noxious and fever breeding odors may be eradicated.

—The farmers in some parts of Fairfield County are planting their cotton a second time.

The Laurens View.

The directors of the Greenville and Laurens railroad met at Greenwood Wednesday last. The meeting was full. President Mauldin and each of the twelve directors being at his post, viz: Messrs. Gower, Crittenden, Sullivan, Cleveland, Harrison and Donaldson, of Greenville; Messrs. Barksdale, Ferguson, Dial, Fuller, Bailey and Fleming, of Laurens. Present, also, Messrs. C. R. R. and J. M. McConighan, of Newberry, and Hamlin Beattie, of Greenville, were also in attendance.

The meeting was harmonious but nothing definite was done, a motion having been made by the Laurens directors to postpone action for the present. For this proposition, we learn, there was good and sufficient reason. The motion was cheerfully agreed to on the part of the Greenville directors, and the 7th of May prox. was fixed for the date of the next meeting.

President Raoul, of the Georgia Central, was at Greenwood Wednesday night. He was there for the purpose, we learn, of submitting a proposition to the directors as to the terms upon which he is willing to take charge of the road, complete, equip and operate it; but as it was determined to postpone action, and a definite answer could not be then given, his proposition was not made known.

From what we learn from some of the Laurens directors, there was good reason for postponement, as between this time and the next meeting—only about two weeks distant—propositions are expected from other parties. The postponement will defer the trial of the coming set for Mr. Surratt's execution. They run the bell. Some one came to the front window of the second story and gruffly demanded, "What is wanted?" Judge Wylie, partly dressed, came down stairs and admitted the two lawyers, who stood trembling in his presence. He, the Judge, turned on the light in the hall and looked at the two gentlemen present. Standing there under the gas burner, Judge W. read the document through without a word, and then retired to a rear room for a minute. The counsel were in dread suspense. They could hear their hearts beat. Prejudice ran high in Washington, and it was not long before a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Surratt. The Administration, President Johnson; the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton; the Judge Advocate General, an excited army and navy, and an excited populace, demanded the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. The Judge, however, long on the bench and had everything to lose and nothing to gain by issuing a writ. He returned to the counsel and said quietly, but firmly: "Gentlemen, your points are well taken." He signed a writ to bring Mrs. Surratt before him that morning.

After the writ was served, President Johnson suspended the writ of habeas corpus. "This act of Judge Wylie was one that places him in the character of one of the boldest and upright Judges of modern times," said a Washington lawyer in relating the incident.

The Rebel Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Consul Taylor at Winnipeg, Man., has telegraphed to the State department that Gen. Middleton, commanding the Canadian forces, had a battle with the forces of the Rebel Fish Creek, which lasted for five days. The Canadian killed 12 killed and 47 wounded. Middleton retired about a mile to an open space near the East bank of the Saskatchewan, where he was reinforced by a column from the other side of the river, but the number of troops still did not exceed 600. The Rebel forces engaged are probably 300, and the bulk of the Rebel Indians in the rear of Middleton. The situation is very grave. The insurgents were led by Gabriel Dumont. Their fire was most deadly; nearly all who were killed were shot through the head or heart.

MONTREAL, April 25.—A public meeting called this evening in the interest of the Rebel forces, and the result was owing to the hostile demonstrations made by a large number of English-speaking young men. A prominent supporter of Rebel said the meeting would have to be abandoned owing to an awakening of public feeling by the news of Friday's battle.

An ex-Confederate story teller says that during one of Lee's battles near Richmond he saw a comrade on his knees, with his hand held above his head, crying out, "Come along, furlough; come along." He wanted to have a finger taken off by a bullet so that he could go home. An officer came up behind him and gave him a violent kick. The soldier cried: "If that ain't a discharge, I'll be hanged." He said afterward that he thought a piece of burst shell had struck him.

The directors of the Greenville and Laurens Railroad met at Greenwood Wednesday to consider a proposition from the Georgia Central to take control of the road and complete and operate it within a short time, accepting bonds in payment for the expense of ironing and putting down cross-ties and furnishing rolling stock. The Greenville directors are in favor of accepting the proposition, but the Laurens delegation wanted time to consider the matter. Another meeting will be held May 7.

In one of the divorce cases in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the other day, after a young man had recited that his wife culled him around and at one time whacked him over the head with a poker, the court was led to remark that after having heard 225 divorce cases upon the bench that was the first in which a man had asked for a divorce from his wife because of cruel and abusive treatment.

Judge Wylie's Courage.

Judge Andrew J. Wylie of the District of Columbia, who recently asked that the President appoint his successor, twenty years ago distinguished himself as a bold and fearless judicial officer by performing an act which brought down upon his head the censure of many of his political friends and associates at the time. It was after the trial of the assassination conspirators, when all had been convicted and sentenced to be hanged, including that ill-fated or unfortunate woman and friend of John Wilkes Booth, Mrs. Mary D. Surratt. The latter's counsel had resorted to every known method under the law and by petition to secure a commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence of death, but in vain. As all must remember who read the occurrences of that day, the conspirator had been tried by court martial, and even the counsel for the defense of Mrs. Surratt (Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland) had been objected to by the prosecution. It was a desperate resort to a desperate move in order to save Mrs. Surratt, or to even have her life respited for a few days. President Johnson was deaf; he even declined to give Mrs. Surratt a respite for a day to prepare to meet her God.

Not knowing whether a Judge would be found who would dare do such a thing, Judge Wylie, at the time, was in a case and new evidence, drew up a paper and presented the facts, and determined to pray for a writ of habeas corpus. The crisis was a desperate one. The counsel called at the residence of Judge Wylie at 6 o'clock the morning set for Mrs. Surratt's execution. They rung the bell. Some one came to the front window of the second story and gruffly demanded, "What is wanted?" Judge Wylie, partly dressed, came down stairs and admitted the two lawyers, who stood trembling in his presence. He, the Judge, turned on the light in the hall and looked at the two gentlemen present. Standing there under the gas burner, Judge W. read the document through without a word, and then retired to a rear room for a minute. The counsel were in dread suspense. They could hear their hearts beat. Prejudice ran high in Washington, and it was not long before a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Surratt. The Administration, President Johnson; the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton; the Judge Advocate General, an excited army and navy, and an excited populace, demanded the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. The Judge, however, long on the bench and had everything to lose and nothing to gain by issuing a writ. He returned to the counsel and said quietly, but firmly: "Gentlemen, your points are well taken." He signed a writ to bring Mrs. Surratt before him that morning.

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—Jack McCabe, a white lad, about 13 years old, was found dead in the road near Campbellburg, Spotsylvania County, the day last. He was driving an ox wagon, and it seems that the fore wheel struck a sapling and brought it down suddenly across his neck and mashed his neck, or choked him. The oxen stopped still and he was found pressed down by the sapling.

A lady of irreproachable veracity, who resides in Waynesboro, Ga., says in substance, the following occurrence took place in a prominent merchant's back yard a day or so ago: A cow, seeing a pot of peas cooking in the yard, went up to it, lifted it off the fire with her horn, waited until the potage cooled, and then very quietly proceeded to feast upon her dinner, eating all the peas in the pot.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

New York, April 24.—The Medical Record, of to-day says: "The physical condition of General Grant has markedly improved during the past week. There is no authority for the statement that his physicians at any time prognosticated speedy death or did not give the most encouraging reports of the patient's progress. The medical staff has also maintained that the amount of the general constitutional depression was out of all proportion to the extent of the local disease; that the latter would not of itself be the cause of the death unless by the accidental action of the large artery or possible strangulation from the sudden separation of the sough. Both these contingencies were guarded against by every possible precaution which could be taken. In the meantime, as the result of the most careful topical and general treatment, the bodily strength of the patient was restored, and in this way his life has been prolonged. At one time only did death seem imminent from general exhaustion and threatened heart failure, and but for timely assistance would probably have occurred. On no other occasion has there been any cause for alarm. The General has never been in any danger from choking."

"General Grant is now stronger and his physicians are neither dumfounded nor surprised. It was as might have been expected and all treatment has been directed to that end. The slough has been separated from the throat, and so far a source of immediate danger has been removed, but the throat disease is still there, although for the present it is apparently quiescent. There is certainly nothing in all this to prove any error in diagnosis or prognosis, nor has there been the slightest disagreement among the medical men in the case. The microscopic examination of the specimen removed from General Grant's throat has declared the disease to be epithelioma."

"The representation of the appearances has been widely published, has challenged every criticism from scientific sources and has not a microscopist in the land has offered a protest of the conclusion. But epithelioma, barring accidents from complications, is not a rapidly progressive disease. It may continue for months slowly eating its way into surrounding tissues without of itself killing the patient."

"It is not to be supposed that General Grant's physicians have neglected to take into account every possible source of error and have not treated the case accordingly. Unfortunately the progress of the throat trouble well-recognized methods of treatment has thus far not been such as could lead them to believe that the microscope was in error in confirming the original diagnosis."

"That the General will survive the summer is the belief of those in a position to judge of the probabilities. He will, it is thought, pass the summer without relapse, but a recurrence of cold weather will perhaps effect a change that is not desirable to anticipate at this time."

For Sash, Blinds, Doors, Plastering Laths, Window Fixtures, Building Material, &c.

CHEAP, call on W. B. BEACHAM, Depot Street, Anderson, S. C.

April 30, 1886 40 3n

WANTED--A SCHOOL.

A YOUNG Methodist Minister, who can teach the Classics and the branches in English education, who is experienced, desires a good School as soon as possible. He is a South Carolinian. Address, stating terms, number of scholars, and their advancement, REV. R. M. LATIMER, Wallhalla, S. C.

April 23, 1886 41 3

HOUSES TO RENT.

WE have three very desirable residences in the City of Anderson to rent. Conveniently located. Terms moderate. Apply to PRINCE & VANDIVER, Attorneys at Law.

April 10, 1886 40

1868. "LUXURY." 1868.

Parties wishing an article of STRICTLY PURE HONEST WHISKEY, For Medicinal or Family Use, WILL find what they want in the "LUXURY RYE WHISKEY" 1868. SOLD ONLY at the BONTON SALOON. O'DONNELL & MCINTYRE, Proprietors.

April 30, 1886 42 3m

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR GRAIN CRADLES.

120 Grain Cradles AT \$2.25 EACH, Equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

GRAIN SCYTHES! GRAIN SCYTHES! Cheapest and Best in the market.

LARGEST STOCK OF HOES, And Lowest Prices in the City.

TRY US. IT WILL PAY YOU.

SULLIVAN & BRO., HARDWARE DEALERS.

N. B.—We now occupy C. A. Reed's new Storeroom on Main Street, next to Railroad bridge, where we will remain until our new Storeroom is completed, which will be about the 15th August next.

April 30, 1886 42

WE BOW

To our Friends and Customers who have so liberally patronized us in the past. We desire to return thanks, and offer our usual Spring and Summer Greeting!

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS GENERAL MERCHANDISE, PLANTATION SUPPLIES AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Daniel Pratt Gin Co's Gins, Feeders and Condensers. Barbour Machine Co's Cotton Seed and Grain Crusher. Empire Threshers, Engines and Saw Mills. Champion Reapers, Mowers and Binders—the world-renowned Harvesting Machines, which have been sold and used in Anderson and adjoining Counties for the past ten years, and for durability and economy there is none to compare with the Champion. We also mention the Count's Home-made 7-Fingered Grain Cradle—a South Carolina production—of which we sold during the season of 1884 several dozen by way of introduction, and have made arrangements to furnish them this season again to all who may desire a good home-made Cradle. Our "White Hickory" one and two-horse Wagons are well known throughout this country, and speak their own praise. The Thomas Smoothing Harrow and Perfecting Pulverizer is an implement that should be on every farm. They can be used for cultivating crops and Cotton, as well as in the preparation of the land for planting and sowing. Call and see them. The "Wixon" Patent Heel Sweep is growing in favor every day. Invented and manufactured in Georgia. Used and recommended by the late J. C. Furman, the great intensive farmer of Georgia. The blades being made of iron, they are taking orders for future delivery, and would ask you to call and examine it. We also sell the Mishiawake Sulky and Walking Turns in all sizes. The best Cheating Tobacco in the market, made by S. W. "Ten" Petersburg. Venable and the celebrated brand of "Blue Jeans," "Rapids," "True Blue" and "Flannel." A trial asked—a good chew guaranteed. Other makes and grades also on hand.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO. Anderson, S. C., April 30, 1886

Lost or Misplaced.

ONE NOTE, payable to Matilda Anderson by L. P. Smith. Persons are hereby warned not to trade for said Note, and the Note will be rewarded by returning it to me.

MATILDA ANDERSON. April 30, 1886 42 1

Insurance License.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Office of the COMMISSIONER GENERAL, Columbia, S. C., April 1, 1886. I CERTIFY that W. F. Cox, Esq., of Belton, S. C., Agent of the Continental Insurance Co., incorporated by the State of New York, has complied with the requisitions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina," and I hereby license the said W. F. Cox, Esq., Agent aforesaid, to take risks and transact all business of said Company in this State, in the County of Anderson, for and in behalf of said Company. Expires March 31st, 1887.

W. E. STONEY, Comp. Gen. April 30, 1886 42

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

George A. Ramspeck and John M. Green, partners in trade under the firm name of Ramspeck & Green, Plaintiffs, vs. Charles I. Brennan and W. Ira Drennan, Partners in trade under the firm name of Brennan & Co., Defendants. Summons for Relief—Complaint not served. To the Defendants Charles I. Brennan and W. Ira Drennan: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson, S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the undersigned at the office of Anderson C. H. S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint. Dated April 25th, A. D. 1886.

PRINCE & VANDIVER, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Anderson, S. C., April 30th, 1886. 42-4

For Sash, Blinds, Doors, Plastering Laths, Window Fixtures, Building Material, &c.

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April 30, 1886 40 3n

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